

What is Claimed:

1. Method for analyzing the presence of a bacterial pathogen in a clinical sample comprising the steps of
 - at least partially isolating nucleic acid from said sample, characterized in that said nucleic acid is selected from a group consisting of either total nucleic acid, total DNA or total RNA
 - quantifying the amount of nucleic acid comprising a preselected sequence which is specific for said bacterial pathogen
 - determining whether said amount of nucleic acid comprising a preselected sequence which is specific for said bacterial pathogen exceeds a first predetermined cut off value.
2. Method according to claim 1, further comprising
 - determining whether said amount of nucleic acid comprising a preselected sequence which is specific for said pathogen remains under a second predetermined cut off value.
3. Method according to claims 1 to 2, wherein said step of quantifying the amount of said nucleic acid is performed by means of amplification, preferably by means of a Polymerase Chain Reaction, and most preferably by means of a Polymerase Chain Reaction which is monitored in real time.
4. Method according to claims 1 to 3, wherein said determined amount of nucleic acid comprising a preselected sequence which is specific for said bacterial pathogen is indicative for a sepsis event if it exceeds said preselected cut off value.
5. Method according to claims 1 to 4, wherein said clinical sample is whole blood.
6. Method according to claims 1 to 5, wherein said specific bacterial pathogen is selected from a group consisting of Coagulase negative Staphylococci and Enterococci.

7. Method according to claim 3,
characterized in that monitoring of said Polymerase Chain Reaction is
monitored in real time by means of a hybridization probe.
8. Method according to claim 7, further comprising the step of
 - monitoring temperature dependence of hybridization, said temperature
dependence being indicative for the presence of at a group of
predetermined species of said bacterial pathogen.